

Second Witness Statement of PAULA MILIĆ*

(Original Statement at Memorial Annex 259)

Address: ...
Date of Birth: ...
Place of Birth: ...
Occupation: HOUSEWIFE

Date of statement: 11.09.2010.**Location: GLINA****Witnessed by: LJUBOMIR BRIŠEVAC, POLICE OFFICER IN GLINA COUNTY POLICE STATION, GLINA, TOMISLAVA ROMA 4**

I have been shown a copy of a statement dated 16.11.1994. the first sentence of which states: "*I lived, together with my husband and three daughters, in the village of Joševica near Glina.*" The statement contains 3 pages.

I confirm that the statement I have been shown was made by me. I confirm that its contents are true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I confirm that I gave the statement voluntarily, and was not subjected to any threat, force or inducement in making it.

I believe that the facts stated in this witness statement are true.

Paula Milić*	11.09.2010.
.....
Signed	Date

Witnessed by (Authorized official):	
Ljubomir Briševac	11.09.2010.
.....
Signed	Date

ANNEX 259:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF PAULA MILIĆ*

The statement of Paula Milić regarding events in the village Joševica, municipality of Glina, during the period from June 26th 1991 until December 18th 1991.

PAULA MILIĆ, daughter of..., born ..., lived with her husband and [...] in the village Joševica; nationality: Croat, occupation: a housewife, present residence: ...; number of the identity card: ..., gives the following:

TESTIMONY

"I lived, together with my husband and [...], in the village of Joševica near Glina.

On June 26th 1991, the first attack on the Police station in Glina took place. We saw people, mostly Serbs, running away from Glina by saying that members of special police forces were going to attack them. We saw women and children leaving for neighbouring Serbian villages Roviška, Glinska Poljana, towards Dvor and others, while all men were mobilised.

The Police station fell a couple of days after that. After the police retreated to Viduševac, peace lasted for a week and then Chetniks brought their forces from Banja Luka. Buses and convoys transported the army and equipment for one week. Viduševac was under attack for one month.

We were in the village, just old people, just us and the Šiftar family together with children. It was forbidden for us to move around, especially my husband. During that time, it used to happen that even twice a day different persons came looking for weapons and they stole possessions from houses.

Local Serbs from neighbouring villages came. I know Miroslav Malobabić (18 years old), Branko Drobnjak (25 years old), Siniša Gavranic (16 years old) and their leader Siniša Maler (19 years old) among them. All of them were armed. A group, whose members were persons between 25 and 30 years old, also came to the village. They came and they blew up a chapel, set houses on fire and robbed. They carried things away from houses where there wasn't anybody and from houses where there were people still living there. It was September and October. We went from the beginning of the village to the end of the village to the house of [...] ... where we slept.

On November 5th 1991, at 7 p.m., I heard shooting and cars arriving. I went out from the house to see what was going on. I heard shouts coming from the house of Nikola Kreštalica and Đuro Kreštalica. I heard a quarrel; they demanded a car, gold and money. They stayed around the house until the entire house was on fire. After that they left Gina Kreštalica (50 years old) and Đuro Kreštalica (58 years old) were consumed by fire alive in the house. We heard screams and howls. Nikola, Gina's husband, jumped from a window and was shot in

the forehead. We didn't exactly see who the members of that group were, but we assume that Milan Čangel from Roviška (30 years old, worked in the Sisak Ironworks) was one member because he had threatened those people before. He said that he wanted their crowns (the man worked in Sweden) and a car. Later we saw that same Čangel driving their car.

After that group, half-an-hour later, another group of 5-6 people came. I recognised Nikola Solar – he was a leader, Milan Lazić, Delić, Mika Solar junior and senior and two neighbours from Šibin. They came to see what was going on in the village, but they knew exactly that this was going to happen because, two days before, they were saying in Glina that Joševica would be on fire.

Nikola Solar said that he would put all of us in a cement mixer and that he would embed us in concrete.

I remember that in August Damir Škrinjar and Vlado Kreštalica were stopped on the Glina's bridge, searched, stripped to the waist and taken to Glina's prison. They were interrogated for 3-4 days and then they were released.

Right after that, Vlado Kreštalica escaped to Viduševac where he joined the Croatian Army. Serbs came to the house of his father Đuro, while he was still alive, and they looked for Vlado. Later, they were saying all the time that he died. I remember that ... was imprisoned one more time and that he was battered in Glina. I remember that he was blue all over.

After that incident, since November 5th we stopped going out from the house and we stayed inside. We saw that it was dangerous everywhere. There was no electricity and we sat by candlelight. It was cold. We heard machine-gun bursts. We saw a flame at our neighbour... She wasn't at home then. She spent the night at... because they came to look for her son and husband all the time. We got scared – we thought that it was an attack and we ran to the basement that we had dug up under a hay-barn. We hid there several times. Because the rest of the night was peaceful, we went back to the house to sleep. In the morning, we went to the neighbour to see what had happened, but we didn't notice anything then. After 2 or 3 days, the neighbour ... came and she said that her room burned down to the ground. Days passed. All the time they were coming for the control of weapons.

Early in November, 5 or 6 policemen came to our yard. They warned my father that he wasn't allowed to go anywhere and they told us that we had to enrol children in school. I enrolled my daughter ... in the 3rd grade of [...] school. There were no Croats among the children in the school. All professors were Serbs and there were professors from Serbia and Novi Sad from where notebooks and books were received. My daughter went to school for one week and after that she didn't go any more. Women that worked in a cotton-mill in Glina, when there was electricity, were obliged to go to work without any compensation. The plant of Sisak Ironworks in Glina didn't work. It was converted into a military warehouse for tanks and cannons. Units of the army were also placed there.

We also saw, from the village, Serbs burying corpses with a bulldozer in the village of Roviška, which is in a plain. We assumed that they were burying persons, who came from Serbia and Montenegro, that fell in action.

On December 16th 1991, it was a cold morning. Ten of us helped Ilija Štajduhar slaughter pigs. We noticed that a military jeep passed by. After a while, we saw Pavao Šiftar going and shouting: "Run people, a carnage in the village!" We asked him what carnage and he said: "They are going from one house to another and they are killing."

I ran to my house, I gathered my children, my husband and my mother-in-law and we went to my husband's sister in Glina.

That same night we heard that the following persons were massacred that morning in the village: Mara Šiftar and her children Luka (21 years old), Pajo (13 years old), Ljubica (19 years old), mother-in-law, another Mara and Ivan Šiftar (60 years old). Mara's sister and Mara's brother-in-law (60 years old) were killed in their house. Ana Škrinjar (60 years old), Marta and Ante Modronja and a daughter Marija from Maja, [...] (21 years old, she was raped and, in the end, killed), Ljuba Škrinjar and a neighbour Marija Stajduhar (they were drinking coffee and they were killed like that), Pavao Škrinjar (60 years old), Kojka Stajduhar and her mother-in-law, Mate Krštelica, his wife Milka and his mother Milka.

Two days after we received a permit and we went out through Banja Luka to Zagreb.

Villagers that stayed alive in the village got a bus and an escort to Bosanski Novi. That is how they came from Bosnia and Herzegovina to Croatia.

While we were two days in Glina, we only heard Serbs saying that members of the Ministry of the Interior came and that they had committed a massacre in Joševica. "

With her signature on every page of this testimony, her giver - Paula Milić - confirms its authenticity, that the testimony wasn't given under coercion and that the written testimony is analogous to the given testimony.

In Karlovac, November 16th 1994.

Statement given by: PAULA MILIĆ

Statement taken by: GORDANA PREDOVIĆ